The Pyongyang Times

No. 5 (537) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the military delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic after receiving them

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Military Delegation of Syrian Arab Republic

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 27 the military delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic on a visit to our country.

Present were the members of the delegation headed by Major General Hikmat Shehabi, Chief of General Staff of the Syrian Arab Army.

Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General of the KPA Chang Jong Hwan were on hand.

Also present was Yassir Al Farra, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation expressed profound thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung for granting an audience to the delegation in the midst of his busy days and took this opportunity to courteously convey the greetings of His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the leader and ardent wishes of His Excellency President for the good health and long life of the leader.

Saying that his President often tells cadres of the party and members of the armed forces about his good impressions of his visit to Korea and about the great achievements made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the head of the delegation added that here in Korea the members of his delegation have gained deeper knowledge of the might of the Korean People's Army which had absorbed their minds in the past.

Saying that he always remembers the good impressions of his meeting with His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad and will never forget them, the leader noted that the meeting was a fraternal and comradely meeting, a meeting between comrades-in-arms. The leader highly appreciated once again the visit of His Excellency President to our country, saying that it had not only greatly contributed to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two peoples but also played a big role in expanding and developing the anti-imperialist front in Asia.

The leader said he was very happy to have such intimate friend as the Syrian people in the western tip of Asia and asked the delegation to convey his friendly and fraternal greetings to His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad, when back home.

The delegation presented the leader with its gift of best wishes.

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrades **Chu Teh** and **Chou En-lai**, upon the successful conclusion of the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, at which Comrade Chu Teh was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and Comrade Chou En-lai appointed as Premier of the PRC State Council.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Major **Marien Ngouabi** on the latter's reassumption of office as President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, upon the decision of the National Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People to proclaim President Gnassingbe Eyadema the national hero of the Togolese people and celebrate January 24 as "Day of Economic Liberation".

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to General **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda, on the 4th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Uganda, the auspicious day of the Ugandan people.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a telegram of condolence to **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, upon the death of Ahmed Al Assad, elder brother of the President.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, and **Ahmed Zaki**, Premier of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; General **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo; Colonel **Moamar al-Gaddafi**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic; Colonel **Moussa Traore**, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; **Carl the 16th Gustaf**, King of the Kingdom of Sweden, on the occasion of the New Year.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the SVNNFL.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in reply to his telegram of condolence sent to the latter upon the death of Ahmed Ismail Ali, Deputy Premier and Minister of War of the ARE.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Anthony Joseph Mamo**, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the proclamation of the Republic of Malta and on the assumption of office as President of the Republic of Malta.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a message from the attendants of the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" held in Baghdad. The message reads:

☆ ☆

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

We attendants of the "International Confesence of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" which has been held in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, under the co-sponsorship of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the National Council of Peace and Solidarity of Iraq, have the honour of extending congratulations to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Korean people on the fine successes achieved by the conference in strengthening the solidarity with the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The attendants of the conference consider the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification laid down by Your Excellency as the only correct ones for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and as ones in full accord with the cause of peace in Asia and the world and express full support to them.

The proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country have enjoyed the warm support of the peaceloving peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

These reunification proposals won a great political and moral victory at last year's 29th UN General Assembly.

At the conference, we bitterly denounced the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists to turn south Korea into their permanent colony and military base and strongly demanded that the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along their aggressor troops, nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons.

We resolutely condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of the south Korean people and extend our warm support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their courageous fight for the democratization of society and national reunification.

The Korean people's struggle for national reunification is an inseparable component of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the world people and a common cause of the Asian and African people.

We assure Your Excellency that the Asian and African peoples who are dynamically advancing holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will stand firm on the side of the Korean people fighting for the cause of national reunification and extend by every possible means active support and encouragement to their just cause.

"International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland"

Baghdad, January 19, 1975

The Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Hungarian People's Republic to DPRK

Szabo Ferenc, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, presented his credentials to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 27.

Present at the credentials ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and staffers of the Embassy of the HPR in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung welcomed the assumption of office by the new Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to President of Islamic Republic of Mauritania

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

According to a report from Nouakchott, the Korean technicolour documentary film "The Visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to Our Country", the gift sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was courteously conveyed to the President by Kim Sung Hyok, DPRK Ambassador to the IRM, on January 17.

The President expressed deep thanks for the film, the valuable gift personally sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

(KCNA)

"We Fully Support Three Principles and Five-Point Proposition of National Reunification Advanced by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, President of DPRK"

"International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" Held in Baghdad with Large Attendance

An "International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" was held with a large attendance in Baghdad, the capital of the Republic of Iraq, on January 18 and 19.

The conference was attended by over 1,500 members of delegations of 42 countries, 11 international organizations and democratic organizations and various fighting organizations. Among them were Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and Minister of Culture of Egypt; Zair Haidar, Member of the National Leadership, and Director of the External Affairs Department, of the Arab Baath Socialist Party; Naim Hatdat, Member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, General Secretary of National Front of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and Minister of Youth of Iraq; Aziz Sherif, General Secretary of the Iraqi National Council of Peace and Solidarity and Minister of State of Iraq; leading personages of party, government and public organizations of Iraq and representatives of the World Peace Council, the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Organization of Journalists and the Arab Lawyers Association.

Also present at the conference was the delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by Hwang Nae Ik, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Kim Chang Ju, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of our country, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Iraq were also invited there.

A message sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the conference was courteously conveyed amid stormy and prolonged applause by the head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity at the opening session on the 18th.

Messages and telegrams of greetings and silk banners sent by the party and government leaders and political parties and social organizations of various countries and international organizations were also conveyed to the conference.

Prior to the closing on the 19th, the conference unanimously adopted a message addressed to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

The conference unanimously adopted a general declaration and an action programme of the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland", a message to the UN Secretary General and other documents.

A message to Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, was also adopted at the conference.

The opening address was followed by the report, supplementary report and speeches.

Aziz Sherif, General Secretary of the Iraqi National Council of Peace and Solidarity and Minister of State of Iraq, made an opening address.

Pointing out that solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the country's independent, peaceful reunification is solidarity in the struggle against the US imperialists, the common enemy, and their followers, he stressed that the policy of the DPRK Government on achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country after driving the US imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea conforms not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with the interests of all the people aspiring after peace and security.

He continued:

We, together with the DPRK, are standing in confrontation with the imperialist forces headed by US imperialism, the common enemy.

There can be no peace in Asia or on any other continents so long as there are imperialist interference and a hotbed of tension. Peace can be preserved only when they are removed.

This is a basic condition for achieving the peaceful, independent reunification of the country on a democratic basis without interference of outside forces and for building a reunified and independent Korea.

He fully supported the policy clarified by the DPRK Government to attain independent and peaceful reunification.

In conclusion, he sharply lashed at the US imperialists who are hampering Korea's reunification and have reduced south Korea to their base for aggression.

Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the A-A People's Solidarity Organization, delivered a report.

He said: Nearly 30 years have passed since the split of Korea. But Korea remains divided and south Korea is still under US imperialist occupation. Due to the split, tension in Korea has become extremely aggravated and the situation has been brought closer to the brink of war.

Noting that the conference reflects the urgent demand of the grave situation in Korea and the desire of the Asian and African peoples, he expressed his conviction that it would mark an epochal occasion in further intensifying the international movement of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

He stressed:

The problem of Korea's reunification is a problem to restore one half of the territory occupied by the imperialist aggressors and establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

Ever since the division of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has firmly maintained the policy of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces.

(Continued on Page 2)

Party and State Leaders of Many Countries Send Messages to the International Conference of Solidarity with Korean People

Congratulatory letters and telegrams were sent to the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland", held recently in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, by Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party; Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the CC of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the Government, and Acting President, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; the CC of the Cuban Communist Party; Y. Tsedenbal, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali; the Algerian National Liberation Front; Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Abdul Fattah Ismail, General Secretary of the CC of the Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus; Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique; and political parties and social organizations in various countries of the world and international organizations.

(KCNA)

Dawn of Korean Revolution, Great Hope of Fatherland Restoration

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sets out on a 1,000-ri long trip at the age of 13

Fifty years have elapsed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out on the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration" with a high aim of revolution.

The day when the great leader left Mangyongdae and went on the trip for the restoration of the fatherland was a glorious day that marked the first step toward the regeneration of the Korean nation.

On hearing the sad news that Kim Hyong Jik, his father, had again been arrested by the Japanese imperialist police, he resolutely walked out of the wattle gate of his native home at Mangyongdae on January 22, 1925, firmly determined not to return home again without restoring the lost country.

Young as he was, his heart was filled with the great aim of national liberation which was demanded by the times and desired by the people.

While he was attending the Changdok School at Mangyongdae, upholding the patriotic spirit of his father Kim Hyong Jik, he acquainted himself with the situation at home, witnessed the sufferings of the people and nurtured a great intention to fight for restoration of the lost country and deliverance of the people.

In those days the Japanese imperialist aggressors turned Korea into a prison, where our people were brutally repressed and murdered.

The whole land was rent with the people's rancour. Even mountains and rivers, trees and grass, bristled with anger in Korea.

The homeland was in distress and the people were suffering bitterly. Seeing this miserable situation with his own eyes, the leader cherished the high aim of revolution.

During his Changdok School days, he wrote:

"No landlord or capitalist must remain in this world to squeeze others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists are all the same.

Only when they are gone can everyone live a good life in peace."

The reality of Korea helped him to confirm his great aim of revolution.

Just before he left his native village, he said:

"Grandpa... Grandma... Good-bye! I shall not return to the fatherland again until I have accomplished my father's plan, until the fatherland is set free".

He thus made the vow to his grandparents and started on his trip. He travelled by train from Pyongyang to Kaechon and then journeyed one thousand ri on foot. He reached Popyong via Kanggye on February 3, 12 days after his departure from his native village.

His travel was accompanied by innumerable hardships, for he had to make his way through raging snowstorm in the severest winter cold in January, now crossing a steep mountain and now going through a deserted pass.

No hardship or cold, however, could weaken or dampen the leader's inmost pledge to carry out his great plan to regain the lost country by all means.

The 1920's found Korea writhing in the agony of statelessness. Its urgent demand was to have a great guiding idea and correct revolutionary line for its restoration. Sunken in the slough of misery under the tyrannical rule of Japanese imperialism, our people were thirstly looking forward to a great leader—the lodestar of liberation—who would lead them straight to victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung continued his 1,000-ri long journey that would lead to his glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities to bring about the day of national liberation.

His journey meant opening the way for the regeneration of the Korean nation. It was a glorious trip that began to throw sunbeams on the path to be followed by our people.

It ushered in the dawn of our people's history, a new morn for struggle and victory. Our people found in Comrade Kim Il Sung the great leader who took the van of the Korean revolution, and they held him in high esteem. The desire of the nation for an outstanding leader's guidance was thus realized.

Representing the demand of the times and the desire of the people, the great leader made his "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration" and later came forward to guide the Korean revolution. He brightly illuminated the thorny path of the revolution with the immortal Juche idea and led the whole nation to one victory after another in the anti-Japanese war with ingenious revolutionary strategy and, at last, restored the lost country for our people.

Carrying forward his father's lofty intention, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, brought this beautiful land of three thousand-ri a new spring—the day of liberation. Fifty years ago he got out of the wattle gate of his native home and waged a sacred struggle. He is still carrying it on as tirelessly as ever.

The great leader established the most excellent socialist system in our country and enabled our people to lead an independent, creative and abundant life. He is traversing the one road of revolution, the road of struggle without rest in order to build up even better and more affluent life for our people.

Half a century has passed since the great leader embarked on the road of sacred struggle for the fatherland restoration and human emancipation. On this occasion our people reverentially remember the glorious and brilliant history of the leader's revolutionary activities interwoven with his immortal revolutionary feats and his affection and concern for the people, warmer than the sunlights. They wish from the bottom of their hearts that the great leader will enjoy a long life in good health. Considering it to be the highest pride and the greatest honour and happiness to make revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they renew their solemn pledge of allegiance, a pledge to hold him in deep respect generation after generation and follow him till the end of the sun and the moon.

Cho Kang Won

Central Report Meeting Held to Mark the 50th Anniversary of "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration" Made by the Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG

A grand central report meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration" made by the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on January 22.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who took the road of revolution in his early years and defeated the Japanese imperialists, the robbers, and achieved the restoration of the country and brought today's glory and happiness to our people and the younger generation.

Hung on the background was a model of the peaks of Mt. Paekdusan, the symbol of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party, flanked on either side by the letters reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Attending the report meeting together with workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth and over 15,000 youths, students and children in the city, were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Yong Ju, Kim Jung Rin, Li Yong Mu, Han Ik Su, Ho Dam, O Baek Ryong and Rim Chun Chu and generals of the People's Army, leading personnel of working people's organizations and those of educational, cultural and press organs and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

The meeting began with the singing in chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a report.

At the tender age of 11 the great leader made the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Learning" to cultivate his grand aspirations of patriotism and, two years later, he started on the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration," making a solemn pledge to restore the lost country without fail, the reporter said, and referred in detail to the historic trip made by the leader.

Touching upon the great significance of this journey in the development of our revolution, the reporter said that the "1,000-ri long Trip for Restoration" was a glorious path of struggle linked up with the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the great leader to defeat fascist Japanese imperialism and achieve the restoration of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people and that it was a proud path of revolutionary thinking and brilliant creation of a great thinker and theoretician who was bringing the immortal Juche idea to further maturity.

The reporter stressed that the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration" was a great historic event heralding the new, glorious era of the Korean national liberation movement waged under the banner of the great Juche idea and a grandiose struggle which would make the first breakthrough in the colonial system of imperialism.

The reporter noted that today our people are faced with the task of continuing with their struggle, along the road of the revolution linked to the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration" in order to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution, under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. And he called upon all the attendants to energetically endeavour, rallied closer around the great leader and the Party centre, to bring into fuller bloom in this land the far-reaching plan matured by the leader on the "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration".

The report meeting closed with the singing in chorus of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

On the same day, over 10,000 students and pupils from different parts of the country had a grand gathering at Popyong, the historic place of revolution, in honour of the glorious 50th anniversary of the 1,000-ri long trip made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his early years with the great aim of regaining the country. The gathering was held to start up a march to follow the course taken by the great leader in his "1,000-ri Long Trip for Restoration".

Kim Yong Chol

Shining Exploits Performed in Anti-Japanese Patriotic Struggle

Our people marked in January this year the 85th anniversary of the birth of Kang Jin Sok, maternal uncle of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who devotedly fought for the restoration of the country.

Kang Jin Sok was born on January 19, 1890 as the eldest son of Kang Don Uk, an ardent anti-Japanese patriotic fighter, at Chilgol, Ha-*ri*, Ryongsan-*myon*, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province (Chilgol-dong, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang today), and launched out into the anti-Japanese struggle in his early days.

In the 1910's when he started his revolutionary activities, the 3,000-*ri* land was pervaded with the mounting indignation at statelessness and the blood of the people desirous of the country's independence was inflamed.

They were waging various forms of anti-Japanese struggles in different parts of the country under the slogan of "Restoration of sovereign rights," and their anti-Japanese spirit rose higher with each passing day.

The country's ruinous situation and ever-increasing anti-Japanese spirit of the people exerted a tremendous influence upon Kang Jin Sok who had been resolved to devote himself to the patriotic movement in his early years.

His young heart was afire with unbounded enthusiasm for the struggle and hatred for Japanese imperialism.

After the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialist aggressors he organized and guided the "Korean Independence Youth League" by rallying the progressive anti-Japanese patriotic youth, and waged a more positive struggle.

At the time of March First Popular Uprising in 1919 against Japanese imperialism he directed the people's demonstration together with his father, one of the organizers active in the areas of Ryongsan-*myon*. After it he shifted his theatre of activity to the Northeast China, cherishing high aim and intention.

In those days Kim Hyong Jik, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's father, an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement and indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, perfected the great concept which had been announced at the Chongsudong Conference and laid down a new line for the well-regulated anti-Japanese national-liberation movement. On this basis, he called in August 1919 the historic Kuantien Conference which opened up a broad avenue in changing the course of the struggle from the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country to the communist movement

At the conference Kim Hyong Jik advanced a new line of leading the sacred proletarian revolutionary war to victory by encouraging the independent spirit of the nation against the ruinous flunkeyist idea, by adopting a new method of relying on the broad proletarian masses instead of the old method of struggle once employed by the insignificant anti-Japanese independence movement organizations, by going deep into the midst of the proletarian masses and disseminating the progressive ideas among them and defeating the armed enemy by force of arms.

Upholding this historically-important line, Kang Jin Sok devoted his all to the struggle for its implementation.

To carry into effect the Kim Hyong Jik's line of diffusing progressive ideas among the proletarian masses and rallying them closely around the organizations, he came back to the homeland and conducted energetic activities from 1921 to 1924; he, keeping in close contact with the organizations at home, propagated the progressive ideas among the masses, carried on the fund-raising campaign for the independence movement and fought to obtain weapons.

Everywhere he went, he worked heart and soul to implant the progressive ideas in the minds of the people, rouse them to the anti-Japanese struggle and consolidate the foundations for the revolutionary struggle.

As a result, there was a steady flow of visitors to Kim Hyong Jik—the progressive youths of worker and peasant origins who were trying hard to find a way of struggle. This was a great contribution to laying the solid groundwork for the nation-wide anti-Japanese movement.

Like this, Kang Jin Sok waged a dynamic struggle for the national independence and the people's freedom and liberation. But unfortunately he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police at the Pyongyang Taedong Hotel in May 1925 while carrying out his assignments, and was sentenced to 15-year penal servitude. He fought undauntedly against the Japanese imperialist hangmen though he was shut up within the bars of a prison for 13 years and 8 months.

Japanese imperialist rogues punished him cruelly and put him to torture in an effort to break his revolutionary conviction and indomitable fighting spirit, but in vain.

The brutal torture was rather a fan to his burning hatred at the enemy, to his firm conviction of certain victory in the revolution. He fought with unshakable fortitude.

But an illness he contracted from the torture worsened and finally claimed his life on November 19, 1942. It was a great regret that he died without seeing the liberated country.

Though the revolutionary life of Kang Jin Sok, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was not long but his brilliant revolutionary exploits in the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle will long go down in the history of our country.

Li Chang Gyu

(Continued from Page 1)

He said that for the realization of this policy, the DPRK Government put forward many reasonable proposals on more than 130 occasions, but the reunification of Korea is retarded owing to the obstructive manoeuvres of the successive rulers of south Korea backed by the US imperialists. He went on:

With the beginning of the 1970's a new situation has been created in the Korean Peninsula.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, set forth a new policy on north-south contact and negotiation in his historic August 6, 1971 speech. This led to the start of the dialogue between the two parts of Korea which had long been hostile to each other and the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement on July 4 the following year, which reflects the invariable stand of the DPRK Government and whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

He remarked:

The DPRK Government set forth realistic proposals to carry into effect the three principles but the dialogue between the north and the south came to a standstill due to the "two-Korea" plot of the US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean authorities and the Korean nation now stands at the crossroads—reunification or permanent division.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, he added, newly put forward five-point proposition of national reunification to ride out the difficult situation and realize the country's reunification.

The keynote of the proposition clarified by President Kim Il Sung is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under a single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This is, indeed, a patriotic, save-the-nation programme which is in full accord with the trend of the present times calling for independence and peace and a realistic proposition which completely coincides with the interests of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The dialogue came to a deadlock and the tension was aggravated in Korea in spite of the unanimous demand of the Korean people and world public opinion. This is entirely due to the interference of outside forces, the reporter noted and went on:

All the facts show that the struggle for Korea's reunification is a struggle between the patriots and the traitors in Korea and internationally it is a struggle between progressive forces that aspire after sovereignty, independence and peace and the forces that pursue the policy of aggression and subjugation.

He said:

The situation created centering around the problem of Korea's reunification raises before us a very urgent task of struggle. **In order to settle the problem of Korea's reunification immediately and in conformity with the interests of peace in Asia and the rest of the world, it is imperative, first of all, to drive out as early as possible and completely the US troops occupying south Korea, the main obstacle to the cause of reunification. The withdrawal of the US troops stationed in south Korea is an urgent problem in the light of the peaceful reunification of Korea and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.**

He stressed that there can be no ground or pretext whatsoever for the foreign troops to remain in south Korea.

It does not stand to reason to insist that the US troops should remain in south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces", he said. And he fully laid bare all sorts of predatory pretexts the US imperialists are now fabricating to justify their occupation of south Korea.

He emphasized:

To completely withdraw the US troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of "UN forces" is an irresistible demand of the present times. We cannot recognize any "resolution" cooked up by the US imperialists at the United Nations to justify the occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops and perpetuate the division of Korea.

In the name of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, he demanded that the US troops be withdrawn from south Korea unconditionally and immediately.

Saying that the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarists must also be frustrated to put an end to the interference of outside forces in Korea, the reporter held that the Japanese reactionaries should give up their machination for the reinvasion of south Korea and their hostile policy toward the DPRK.

He pointed out that withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the termination of the interference of the outside forces are an important link in the world-wide anti-imperialist and peace movement today. And he appealed to the governments, progressive political parties and social organizations of all countries, international organizations and democratic organizations, which value national independence and peace and the peace-loving peoples the world over, to set the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea as their immediate task in the anti-war and peace movement and wage the common struggle vigorously on a world-wide scale.

Exposing and condemning the "two-Korea" plot of the US and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets, he remarked that the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization strongly rejects their "two-Korea" plot.

He maintained that the world's peace-loving countries and people including those of the third world should thoroughly isolate the Pak Jung Hi clique through their concerted action and should not tolerate any attempt to fabricate "two Koreas". He went on:

Korea must be reunified; it must not be split. In order to solve the question of Korea's reunification in the interests of peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the three principles and the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung must be carried into reality.

The principles and proposition put forward by President Kim Il Sung indicate the correct way of solving the question of Korea's reunification amicably.

For the settlement of the question of Korea's reunification on the basis of the three principles and the five-point proposition of national reunification, he strongly demanded early materialization of the proposal of the DPRK Government—to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Conference as soon as possible and take joint steps for national salvation to cope with the present situation.

Pointing out that for the attainment of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea the democratization of south Korean society should be guaranteed, he made an enthusiastic appeal to the governments, political parties, social organizations and people of progressive countries the world over to raise still higher their voices of solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification.

He also expressed firm solidarity with the Korean citizens in Japan and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) fighting in defence of the democratic, national rights and the country's peaceful reunification and called upon the progressive peoples of the world to actively support their struggle.

Saying that the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization will as ever stand firm on the side of the fighting Korean people, he expressed the conviction that the heroic Korean people enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world's people will surely achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for A-A Solidarity made a supplementary report.

Representatives of many countries made speeches at the conference.

All the speakers fully supported the three principles and the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and expressed militant solidarity with the Korean people in the righteous struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification.

They scathingly condemned the occupation of south Korea by the US troops and the "two-Korea" plot of the US and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their new war provocation manoeuvres and strongly demanded that the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" be withdrawn from there unconditionally and immediately.

Concluding their speeches they loudly shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

General Secretary of the A-A People's Solidarity Organization made a closing address.

The conference was a significant and historic conference. It fully demonstrated the justness and the great vitality of the line of independent peaceful reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and gave a telling blow at the US and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are viciously manoeuvring to create "two Koreas". And it marked a significant occasion in powerfully demonstrating the whole world's full support and militant solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and in further deepening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

(KCNA)

Korea Should Be Reunified by the Efforts of the Korean People Themselves Free from Interference of Outside Forces

A general declaration and an action programme supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification were unanimously adopted with thunderous applause of the attendants at the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" held in Baghdad, according to a report from the Iraqi capital. Follow the general declaration's outline and the action programme:

GENERAL DECLARATION

The peace-loving people the world over warmly welcome with great expectation and hope the fact that the dialogue for national reunification between the north and the south was started and the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was announced on July 4, 1972 thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The DPRK has made every sincere effort to implement all the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the five-point proposition of national reunification the keynote of which is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institute the North-South Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This proposition has enjoyed the support of the entire Korean people and all the progressive people of the world for its justice.

But, the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique turned down all the patriotic and peace-loving proposals of the DPRK Government and have worked overtime to create "two Koreas".

Considering that the "two-Korea" plot of US imperialism and its stooges is to perpetuate the division of Korea and seriously jeopardize peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the conference resolutely rejects this.

The course of the north-south dialogue proves that neither successful progress of the dialogue nor the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea are possible so long as the US aggressor troops are stationed in south Korea and interfere in Korea's internal affairs.

For the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the maintenance of peace in this region, the US troops must pull back from south Korea and the United States must accept the DPRK's proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The conference condemns the US imperialists who, occupying south Korea as ever, are converting it into their permanent colony and military base and introducing nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons into south Korea in a desperate attempt to unleash a new war in Korea.

The conference denounces the Japanese militarists for obstructing Korea's reunification while zealously backing the south Korean puppet regime and protests against their persecution of Korean citizens in Japan and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and supports the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan and Chongryon to defend democratic national rights.

The conference expresses full support and firm solidarity for the valiant struggle of the south Korean people and especially for that of the student youth for the democratization of society and national reunification.

The conference strongly demands that the south Korean authorities stop at once their fascist repression against the south Korean people and release all the arrested and detained patriots.

The Korean people's struggle for national reunification is the common cause of the Asian and African peoples and an inseparable part of the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle now being waged on a world-wide scale.

The general declaration flays the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists in different parts of the world and expresses solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialist aggression.

Saying that it is the duty of all the anti-imperialist forces to unite firmly and support the just cause of the Korean people, the general declaration calls upon the world peace-loving people to regard the cause of the Korean people as their own and further strengthen international solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to beat back the outside forces' aggression and interference and establish sovereignty throughout Korea.

The general declaration stresses: **Korea is one and the Korean nation must not be separated into two parts.**

Korea should be reunified by the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from interference of outside forces.

ACTION PROGRAMME

1. To widely organize a political campaign for the recognition of the DPRK as the only legitimate government of Korea and for the check and frustration of the "two-Korea" plot of US imperialism and the south Korean authorities on the occasion of September 9, the day of the founding of the DPRK.

2. To launch a widespread solidarity movement to expose and denounce the aggressive machinations and war policy of the US imperialists against Korea and support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on June 25, 1975, the 25th anniversary of the US imperialists' provocation of the war in Korea, and on September 8, 1975, the 30th anniversary of the US imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and on many other occasions.

3. To conduct various effective activities to express firm support and solidarity for the south Korean people in their valiant struggle for the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and to demand an immediate end to the fascist terror rule and suppressive moves of the south Korean reactionary forces instigated by the US imperialists, on April 19, 1975, the 15th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising which dealt a heavy blow at the US imperialists and their stooges and on other occasions.

4. To set May 25 every year, the birthday of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), as a day of solidarity with the Korean citizens in Japan and wage an extensive movement of international solidarity to effectively support the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and defending democratic and national rights.

"Statement on Korea" and "Resolution on Korea" Adopted at Asian Christians Peace Congress

The Asian Christians Peace Congress held in India from January 8 to 13 unanimously adopted a "statement on Korea" and "resolution on Korea", according to reports.

The statement said that the peace-loving Christians of the whole world are following with keen interest the struggle of the south Korean brothers to restore the democratic rights and win freedom and stressed that the Pak Jung Hi "regime's" most harsh suppression of their just struggle must be condemned by the peace-loving people and nations of the whole world.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has never made any effort to follow the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—clarified in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward on June 23, 1973 the five-point proposition for the independent reunification of Korea, the statement expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for liberation from the foreign domination and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement made clear the following resolution:

1. All the US troops and members of the US Central Intelligence Agency must quit south Korea;

2. The present south Korean "regime" must repeal the "state of emergency", "emergency measures" and the "national security law" and all other evil laws intended to suppress the righteous struggle of the Korean people;

3. The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and on the basis of the five-point proposition for national reunification.

The "resolution on Korea" manifested positive support to the struggle of the south Korean people against the present rulers and for the reunification of the country. It appealed as follows:

1. The south Korean authorities must repeal the "state of emergency" and "emergency measures", all the evil laws including the "national security law", dissolve all the oppressive bodies including the "Central Intelligence Agency", stop the brutal suppression of the struggle of the patriotic people for freedom and democracy and unconditionally release at once the imprisoned Christians and other believers;

2. The US Administration and the Japanese government must stop encouraging the Pak Jung Hi "regime";

3. The US Administration must remove all the troops and military bases opposing the south Korean people;

4. We demand that the reunification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point proposition for national reunification advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23, 1973.

The congress was attended by some 100 representatives from 22 countries including a delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by Kim Song Ryul, Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee. **(KCNA)**

South Korean Rulers Are Partner of Zionists and Enemy of Arab People's National Cause

Syrian Embassy in Korea Issues Statement, Iraqi Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Holds Press Conference

In connection with the recent rigmarole of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea that they would "change their attitude to support" the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the DPRK held a press conference on January 24 and Yassir Al Farra, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SAR, made public a statement of the SAR Embassy and Muhammad K. Al Zaberi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq, gave an interview to the reporters on January 25.

Pointing out that the south Korean puppet clique are prattling to make one believe that they would "recognize" the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the statement of the SAR Embassy disclosed that the puppet clique, a pack of hangmen and hirelings of US imperialism, are cooperating closely with the Israeli aggressors and exchanging delegations with them in the military, economic and political fields.

The statement referred to the fact that though the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique slandered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which supports the cause of the Arab people, the DPRK consistently adhered to the principled and firm stand of rendering a positive, material and moral assistance and encouragement to the Arab people.

The statement noted that the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to find a way out of the political and economic crisis, penetrate into the third world countries and join their rank but it is no more than a pipe dream.

How can one believe that the scoundrels who are making desperate efforts to suppress the south Korean people's struggle and create "two Koreas" can ever recognize the Palestinian people's struggle and support the unity of the Arab people, the statement queried, and went on:

We Syrian people have close relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which represents the heroic Korean people making a vigorous advance under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the hero and fighter.

The close relations between the peoples of our two countries can never be broken, no matter what a false propaganda the perfidious south Korean rulers may conduct while slandering and flouting the struggle of the heroic Palestinian people for restoring their lost homeland and legitimate national rights.

The statement revealed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Zionists, out-and-out stooges of US imperialism, have become even closer in their tie-up under wing of the US imperialists, their master, and continued:

We Arab people are firmly resolved to fight for the realization of our lofty national cause, at all times and for ever, hand in hand with our friends—the supporters of our cause including the intimate Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and radiant sun of the Korean people, who, well aware of all the dirty imperialist intrigues against us, renders great support and encouragement to us Arab people at large, particularly to us Syrian people.

The south Korean rulers are a partner of the Zionists and the enemy of our national cause, the statement emphasized, and pointed out:

We will continue to fight forever shoulder to shoulder with each other in the same trench, one against the Israeli aggressors in the west of Asia and the other against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea in the east of Asia.

Our just cause will emerge victorious, all the enemies sustain defeat and their intrigues end in fiasco.

At the press conference the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq said: The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have these days been clamouring about their readiness to "recognize" the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and this is nothing but a nonsensical farce. The Arab people knew well since long ago that they were teaming up closely with the Zionists, he stressed, and went on:

The south Korean and Israeli puppet regimes are manipulated by US imperialism and are unable to support themselves without its assistance and "aid".

He recalled that the Israeli aggressors eulogized and patronized by the south Korean puppet clique were defeated in the October War in 1973, and said:

The Arab people dealt a blow to the Israeli aggressors with the active support and encouragement of the DPRK and the Korean people led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and of all the anti-imperialist, independent peoples of the world.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, he remarked, can never become a "supporter" of the Palestinian people's cause and nothing can cover their true colours. It is therefore clear that the Palestinian Liberation Organization cannot have any relation with the south Korean puppets, he stressed.

Touching on the justness of the cause of the struggle of the Iraqi and Korean peoples, he said: We know well that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung stands at the head of all the countries of the world in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung courageously fought the US imperialists, the sworn enemy, and their stooges and gave them telling blows. Our people entertain a profound respect for Comrade President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

He expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea for having always given support and encouragement to the Iraqi people's cause, and voiced great admiration for Comrade President Kim Il Sung inspiring the Korean people to the struggle for uninterrupted innovation.

He stressed that our common struggle will certainly be crowned with victory, and went on: The Korean people will never fail to win victory because they are waging struggles under the wise guidance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung and in accordance with the Juche idea originated by him. The Iraqi people too can certainly triumph because they are struggling in conformity with the lines and principles laid down by the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

Han Dok Il

"National Referendum" Farce: an Insidious Plot for Long-term Office of the Pak Jung Hi Clique

According to a report from south Korea, traitor Pak Jung Hi called on January 22 an "extraordinary cabinet council meeting" and "decided" upon holding a "national referendum" on the present "revitalized constitution" and in this connection he issued a "special statement".

In the "statement" this quisling vociferated about the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and let out a whole battery of nonsensical words, reversing black and white. He had the gall to paint the "revitalized constitution", a fascist evil law without parallel in history, and the "revitalized system" based on it as a "sound and democratic constitutional order". And he threateningly said that he would "not forgive" anyone who calls for "constitutional amendment" after the referendum.

The sophistry of traitor Pak and his projected "national referendum" farce are another political plot, most shameless and crafty, which he brewed to put a garb of "people's support" to the "revitalized constitution", a constitution denounced and rejected by all the south Korean people, so as to intensify fascist repression against the south Korean people and all the opponent forces, buttress the tottering "revitalized system" and realize the avaricious desire for long-term office.

As is generally known, south Korea has turned into a hell on earth where the slightest trace of elementary freedom and democracy is not to be found and basic human rights are completely stamped out. A Western publication described south Korea as a big "prison" and quisling Pak Jung Hi as a "prison guard."

In south Korea, young students who called for academic freedom and democracy have been sentenced to death, ex-"president" who supported the democratic movement of students has been brought before the military tribunal and journalists who reported the truth have become a target of repression. In a word, people's freedom to express their will can hardly be thinkable.

The "law on national referendum" rigged up by the Pak Jung Hi clique strictly prohibits the inspection of voting and ballot counting by those from opposition parties and even debate on the approval and disapproval of the matters put to the vote. It also stipulates that the voting and ballot counting can be controlled only by their group.

Under such condition and atmosphere the Pak Jung Hi bandits intend to stagemanage the "referendum" farce and gain the "approval of the revitalized constitution by the majority" by mobilizing all government authority and the power of money and resorting to all sorts of vicious means and methods—repression and bribery, fraudulence and swindle, and threat and blackmail.

One can conjecture this from the fact that the "national referendums" and "election farces" conducted so far by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters were extremely despicable without exception.

That is why personages of different social strata in south Korea are unanimous in flaying the "national referendum" farce planned this time as a "political drama" aimed at "prolonging the tenure of office of the man in power" and as "another coup detat" and public opinion of many countries including Japan sneers at the stereotyped methods adopted by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Through the "national referendum" farce, the Pak Jung Hi hooligans try to further strengthen the fascist "revitalized system" and find a pretext to harshly suppress the south Korean people and all the opponent forces putting up a staunch struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification and intensify all sorts of treachery to the country and the nation—perpetual split of the nation, war machinations, etc.

This is proved by the fact that in his "special statement" traitor Pak raved about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion", stressed the "inevitability of the revitalized system" and threatened and blackmailed the people and the personages of different social strata opposed to it, saying that they are "causing social confusion and disorder" and that such an act will not be tolerated after the "referendum."

This year, whenever opportunity arose, ruffian Pak Jung Hi did his utmost to justify the "revitalized constitution". In the "New Year message," "New Year press conference" and so on, he blabbed that the "revitalized constitution enjoyed the support of the overwhelming majority of the people" and "there can be no constitutional amendment". But now he tries to hold the "national referendum" on the "revitalized constitution" all of a sudden. Why?

As is known, in October 1972 the south Korean puppets proclaimed an "extraordinary martial law" on top of the "state of emergency" and covered the whole of south Korea with the forests of bayonets and fabricated the "revitalized constitution" through a "national referendum" farce. The "revitalized constitution" was one and the only fascist evil law which "legalized" the life-long "presidency" and one-man dictatorship of traitor Pak.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After faking up the so-called 'October revitalization', the south Korean authorities have further intensified their suppression of the south Korean people."

Following the "October revitalization" quisling Pak Jung Hi more thoroughly subordinated south Korea to the US and Japanese aggressors on the one hand and on the other unprecedentedly intensified fascist suppression of the south Korean people with a view to realizing his sinister design for long stay in power, the country's perpetual division and "unification by prevailing over communism".

That is why the democratic figures of various circles and even conservative opposition parties in south Korea, not to mention the students and people, say that "the only way out is to amend the constitution" and keep fighting vigorously demanding the abolition of the "revitalized constitution", establishment of the "democratic constitutional government" and the resignation of traitor Pak.

The Pak Jung Hi clique carried on unheard-of savage repression by adopting "emergency measures" and bringing people before the military tribunal. On the other hand, they staged such tricky buffooneries as the "East Sea incident", the "West Sea incident" and the "August 15 sniping incident" in succession and kicked up the "anti-communist" racket feverishly. This, however, could not suppress the fighting spirit of the people but resulted in heightening the political awakening of the south Korean people and further expanding their struggle. South Korea's economy is now in a catastrophic state and the people are in a more wretched plight.

All the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique are scathingly condemned by the progressive people the world over and world public opinion.

The ever-worsening political and economic crisis and social unrest in south Korea and the growing world public opinion critical of the Pak Jung Hi clique are throwing them into an utter horror and confusion and shaking their fascist rule to its very foundation.

The "national referendum" is a plot to find a way out of the blind alley and prolong their remaining days.

With no machination can the Pak Jung Hi ruffians cover up the vicious nature of the "revitalized system" and save themselves from doom.

By further intensifying their struggle against fascism and for democracy, the south Korean people will sweep away the "revitalized" dictatorial system of the Pak Jung Hi hooligans and win the democratic rights without fail.

Li Jip

South Korean Puppets' Shameless False Propaganda

The Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea are now carrying on an "anti-communist" campaign on a large scale, setting in motion all their reptile propaganda media. They are spreading false rumours that our side "resumed broadcasting towards the south" first in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, that our side declared the "abrogation of the July 4 Joint Statement" and that our side is "instigating armed collision". This is a preposterous fabrication reversing black and white and another shameless plot aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

It is not our side but the south Korean puppets themselves that violated the provisions agreed upon between the both sides on the suspension of broadcasting towards the north and the south.

The south Korean puppet clique agreed with us to stop broadcasting toward the north and the south entirely as from zero hour on November 10, 1972. But they have since violated this point of agreement.

From year to year such acts of violation grew in number and this year they have become more malignant.

On January 4 the spokesman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission strongly demanded that the south Korean side stop broadcasting toward the north in the forward areas. But the south Korean puppets continued to broadcast toward the north on January 5, 8 and 9 to slander our side. On January 23 they conducted broadcasting toward the north four times. What is more intolerable is the fact that they are spreading groundless rumours that our side declared the "abrogation of the Joint Statement." This is an extremely despicable artifice to shirk the responsibility for their crime of having brought the north-south dialogue to a rupture.

After spreading the false report they made a "correction," admitting that it was an "incorrect report" when its fraud was brought to light. This is enough to show what a preposterous invention it is.

With the "national referendum" at hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now intensifying their broadcasting toward the north and are engrossed in the false propaganda and frenzied "anti-communist" campaign against our side. This is designed to turn elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people opposing the "national referendum", suppress their fighting spirit against fascism and buttress the "revitalized" dictatorship now on the verge of ruin.

As for the broadcasting of our side in the forward area about which they are making much ado at present, it is a proper reply to the radio broadcasting toward the north conducted by the south Korean side for the last two years in violation of the agreed points between the both sides. Patience has its limit. The south Korean puppets are entirely blamed for this.

Through the telephone notice dated January 25 our spokesman to the North-South Coordination Commission called the south Korean side to account for its criminal act and strongly demanded it to apologize for it. But the south Korean side gave us a provocative answer, like a thief crying "stop thief!"

Our side will as ever respect and faithfully implement the North-South Joint Statement and the provisions agreed upon between the both sides and this stand of ours remains unchanged. But if the south Korean side continues to commit provocations against us, we will surely take proper countermeasures.

The question of how the situation will develop in the future entirely depends on the south Korean side.

If the south Korean side persists in its "anti-communist" propaganda, it will have to assume full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Li Chol Jin

True Colours of Traitor Pak Jung Hi Laid Bare

Former "Chief of Staff of the Navy" of South Korea Contributes Notes to Japanese Weekly "Asahi Journal"

A recent issue of the weekly "Asahi Journal" published by the Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" carried notes written by Li Ryong Un, former "chief of staff of the navy" of south Korea, denouncing Pak Jung Hi, according to a report from Tokyo.

The author, who was "chief of staff of the navy" of the south Korean puppet army, is now residing in the United States. He came to Japan some time ago to launch an anti-Pak Jung Hi movement.

He held a news conference in the presence of Tokuma Utsunomiya, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Affairs Institute of the Liberal Democratic Party, and Katsuo Shionoya, who are Liberal Democratic members of the House of Representatives, at the Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives of Japan in Tokyo on January 13. At the conference he issued a statement exposing and denouncing traitor Pak Jung Hi's ugly treacherous nature.

On January 14, he met Sukio Iwatare, Socialist Dietman, at the Tokyo Hotel and exposed the introduction of nuclear weapons into south Korea by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the military tieup between the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the puppets of south Korea and Taiwan.

Follows the full text of his notes carried by the Japanese weekly:

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Mun Se Gwang Did Not Shoot Madam Ryuk

In his article contributed to the "Christian Science Monitor" (June 20, 1974), Prof. Gregory Henderson, former cultural attache of the US embassy in south Korea, sharply denounced Pak Jung Hi. He cited examples to show what a despicable fellow Pak Jung Hi is, who has prolonged his life by perfidies. The author declared that if there is anyone to whom Pak still remains loyal, instead of betraying, it is none other than the Japanese emperor.

The examples cited by Prof. Henderson include a fact that, though he was an officer of the US Military Government, Pak Jung Hi raised a communist mutiny in Ryosu in 1948, betraying the US.

However, it is not the US military Government alone that Pak Jung Hi betrayed. Though Prof. Henderson did not mention in his article, Pak Jung Hi was the operational staff officer of the mutinous 14th regiment, and had all the secrets of the Ryosu incident. After his arrest by the suppressive army, he secretly pleaded for his life on condition that he would surrender the list of the names of all the participants in the mutiny. His entreaty was accepted. Needless to say, this was designed not to encourage Pak Jung Hi's perfidy but to get the whole picture of the incident. As he promised, Pak Jung Hi submitted the list of all the mutineers. Everyone on the list was shot, except Pak Jung Hi. The judges involved in the court-martial were astonished to find that the list furnished by Pak Jung Hi included Pak Dong Hi, his elder brother.

The August 15, 1974 incident of sniping at President Pak carries many riddles. I can also affirm that the bullet that killed Madam Ryuk Yong Su was not fired by young Mun Se Gwang.

Judging from what I heard from reliable sources, the bullet that hit Madam Ryuk is different from the revolver bullet fired by Mun Se Gwang and its direction also tells that it was not his.

This causes us to speculate that it was fired by a close associate of Pak Jung Hi. But is it possible that though a cold-blooded animal, Pak Jung Hi could hatch a plot to make his own wife the target of a bullet? Some may hesitate to believe this. But man's common sense does not apply to Pak Jung Hi's case.

This sniping incident brought Pak Jung Hi a considerable profit. It was around six p.m., August 14 that Pak Jung Hi notified the Japanese side of the discontinuation of the investigation of Kim Dong Un involved in Kim Dae Jung's case, alleging that he was innocent. After ten hours or so, Mun Se Gwang's revolver spit fire. Had the case not been hushed up by this shocking firing, into what political dilemma would the Pak regime have been driven by the notification on the cessation of the investigation into Kim Dae Jung's case?

The tragic death of Madam Ryuk not only saved Pak Jung Hi from the predicament into which he would have fallen, but also put him in a position to point his accusing finger at the Japanese government that had so far been the chaser, claiming that the investigation of the Japanese side into the back-ground of Mun Se Gwang was "inadequate".

In November 1973 Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil had to go to Japan to call on Prime Minister Tanaka, humbly apologizing for his gang's involvement in Kim Dae Jung's case. They must have harboured grudge in their hearts and intended to work off it sooner or later. Madam Ryuk's tragic death offered them a golden opportunity to do so.

Pak Jung Hi engineered a government-sponsored anti-Japanese movement, mobilising prisoners who had been bribed and forcing them to cut their fingers, so as to give an outward show of his resolute attitude towards Japan. Thus, Pak Jung Hi succeeded in craftily diverting the south Korean people's pent-up wrath at him as a second traitor Li Wan Yong. It goes without saying that the photograph of special envoy Shiina courteously bowing to Pak Jung Hi greatly helped stabilize the Pak regime. The sniping incident also played a definite role in stressing the threat from the north and whipping up the anti-communist hysteria. Who can say that the Pak regime got little from this incident? Is it accidental that he was benefited? I have another dubious point. Actress Yun Jong Hui hurriedly returned to Seoul even before the earth of Madam Ryuk's grave dried. She had long been known as Pak Jung Hi's sweetheart and, for this reason, expelled to Paris by Madam Ryuk. Curiously enough, it was reported that on the day of her arrival at Seoul, the guest room of the Kimpo airport was packed with high-ranking officials of the south Korean government who came out to welcome her. It is uncertain whether it was an unexpected consequence that had arisen from Madam Ryuk's death or a consequence that had been anticipated. Unless my doubt about this point is cleared at least, I cannot but remain convinced that Madam Ryuk was slain according to the script written by Pak Jung Hi himself.

In the past Pak Jung Hi informed against his own brother to save his skin and had the Central Intelligence Agency murder Chong In Suk, his lover who gave birth to his son. This time he killed his wife for his own sake, and to satisfy his lust for power. And yet, he still has the cheek to rule over the south Korean people.

Faked-up "Threat from the North"

Pak Jung Hi has always stressed the threat from the north in an attempt to justify his tyranny and called the Communists of the north the sworn enemy, while repeatedly describing that he is an honest man.

I once held the post of the Chief of Staff of the south Korean navy. I shall refrain myself from making public the detailed facts in view of the great political shock they might cause at the present moment. But I must make it clear that, in fact, the threat from the north about which the south Korean dictators beginning from Syngman Rhee have shouted themselves hoarse was, without exception, provocations committed by the ROK army itself.

As for the threat, the south's destructive power, including nuclear weapons, actually menacing the north should be a debatable issue. No matter how sharp the confrontation, we must not divorce ourselves from objectivity in looking at the reality.

I am sure that both the so-called "West Sea incident" of February 15, 1974, and the "East Sea incident" of June 28 of the same year were provocations made by the Pak Jung Hi regime. This statement of mine is based on the testimony of an entirely reliable man in active service of the ROK navy. The Pak Jung Hi regime announced that the navy of the north illegally sank "Suwon No. 32" and "Suwon No. 33" involved in the "West Sea incident", though they were fishing boats and old ones at that, with a speed of three miles per hour, which were unfit for espionage. However, the incident took place 35 miles west of the Paekryong-do island far beyond the "fishing limit". As stipulated in the 1953 Armistice Agreement this place is not in the territorial waters of the south.

If south Korean fishermen had gone up to the limit of the south, they would have been caught by the ROK navy before an attack was made by the north side and all the crew would have been condemned to death. To tell the truth, these two fishing boats were sent into the waters of the north, escorted by a ROK naval force, on orders of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

As soon as the announcement on this incident was made earlier than the north side, government-controlled demonstrations to denounce the aggression by the north were waged throughout south Korea. Particularly in Seoul, one million citizens were forced to make a demonstration against the north on February 21. It is clear what Pak Jung Hi was after.

The students' unanimous uprising scheduled for March 1 was completely foiled in the vortex of the frenzied government-sponsored demonstrations.

The "East Sea incident" which occurred on June 28 was also a clumsy farce staged by the Pak regime for some ulterior motives.

At first, the Pak regime announced that the naval craft of the north intruded into the waters nine miles south of the extension of the Military Demarcation Line and attacked ROK patrol boat No. 863. But, when it was called to account at the ROK National Assembly, the Ministry of National Defence could not but correct the earlier announcement. It said: "In fact, patrol boat No. 863 sailed out to the waters one mile south of the extension of the Military Demarcation Line to protect our fishing boats and crossed the Demarcation Line, drifted by the tidal current, where it was attacked by the north side and sunk approximately six miles north of the extension of the Military Demarcation Line".

As I mentioned above, the waters one mile south of the extension of the Military Demarcation Line is a closed fishing ground to which the south Korean fishermen are banned access with the threat of death sentence. Therefore, it is impossible that the ROK patrol boat sailed out there to protect fishing boats.

The patrol boats whose number begins with 8 are the best of the vessels controlled by the Home Ministry outside the US command. So it is impossible for them to drift into the waters of the north by the tidal current.

The truth is that the Pak regime sent patrol boat No. 863 into the northern territorial waters to provoke the north and create a political tension.

Why did the Pak regime need a political tension at that juncture?

We can get a clear answer when we examine what was done in south Korea after this incident.

The extraordinary military tribunal which was held on July 9 imposed heavy penalties upon 32 "defendants charged with an attempted sedition" involved in the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, poet Kim Ji Ha and six others being sentenced to death.

On July 15, the two Japanese, Hayakawa and Tachikawa, were sentenced to 20 years in prison. On the next day prosecution was made against ex-president Yun Bo Son, pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, Kim Dong Gil, professor of the Yonse University, Kim Chan Guk, rector of the theological college of the Yonse University, and others.

I dare say that Pak Jung Hi's intention is too transparent; he tries to whip up the anti-communist hysteria with an outcry over the "threat from the north" and, in this confusion, destroy at one stroke the opponent forces at home.

I could not but smile contemptuously when it was announced (November 15) that a "secret tunnel" had been found on the Military Demarcation Line on the threshold of the visit of US President Ford to south Korea slated November 22, 1974. For more than 20 years huge armies one million strong have been confronted with each other along the Military Demarcation Line.

There is nothing to amaze at, if the north and the south have built fortifications like the "Maginot Line". The trenches of the two sides lie scattered, entangled with each other. This has not begun today.

It is a trench when it has no cover and it is a tunnel when it has one. Suppose the tunnel found on the threshold of the visit of Ford to south Korea was dug by the north. But can this prove its threat specifically? Have we of the south never dug a tunnel on the Military Demarcation Line? If not, it is nothing to be proud of.

Then, I think, the Minister of National Defence and other brass hats of south Korea deserve to be court-martialled on charges of negligence of military service.

We must reexamine whether Pak Jung Hi really believes in anti-communism and regards the Communists as the inveterate enemy or not. Pak Jung Hi was the leader of the Red mutiny at Ryosu and Kim Jong Pil was expelled from a normal college, blacklisted as Communist. But I don't think it necessary now to dig into their ideologies retrospectively.

However, it must be pointed out that when Pak Jung Hi staged his coup in 1961, he and his gang had kept ships ready at the Sokcho port on the south Korean east coast, to flee to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in case he failed in his venture. No sooner had he succeeded in the coup than he started to declare anti-communism the primary national policy.

Does Pak Jung Hi clamour for anti-communism on the basis of his conviction and philosophy or abuse the anti-communist idea to seize and maintain power? The conclusion is self-evident.

ROK Army with No Justification to Fight

As a soldier, I should like to refer to the crisis the south Korean army is facing at present. But, by the crisis, I do not mean the "threat from the north" over which Pak Jung Hi raises such outcries. It is a crisis emanating entirely from the causes latent in the south Korean army itself.

The morale of an army is supported firstly, by the justification to fight and secondly, by strict order within itself. From the first day of its founding, the south Korean army set it as its cause to fight communism. Moreover, after Pak Jung Hi staged the coup and set up his junta, the primary national policy or the fundamental reason for the existence of the Republic of Korea was anti-communism and the south Korean army was given a physical role to materialize that anti-communist idea.

But, ever since the founding of the army, the constitutions of south Korea have, without exception, professed the Republic of Korea as a "democratic republic".

Needless to say, the meaning of this word "democracy" is that the state has the duty to provide its people with fundamental rights, including freedom as man. Pak Jung Hi has now deprived the people of all their freedoms and fundamental rights and stamped out social justice, thus creating a grave situation in which the people doubt the original reason for the existence of a state. On the other hand, he framed up threat from the north to frantically incite anti-communist fever.

The south Korean army 600,000 strong, though they keep mum about it, are now rapidly realizing that anti-communism clamoured for by Pak Jung Hi is not a true but merely a sham slogan to maintain his brutal power. Pak Jung Hi had planned to flee to the north to seek protection in case his coup failed. Yet he has the face to prattle that the Communists in the north are his sworn enemy.

I cannot but point out that the south Korean army has not only lost the justification to fight, but also has become Pak Jung Hi's private army, which is unable to play the role as combat forces to defend the nation in case of emergency.

It is widely known that in the south Korean army only those who are faithful to Pak Jung Hi can be promoted and those who are even slightly critical of him are severely maltreated and removed as heretics.

General Chae Myong Sin, former commander of the force in South Viet Nam, who enjoyed great popularity in the south Korean army, provoked jealousy of Pak Jung Hi for that popularity and took off his uniform, deprived of the opportunity of promotion. Now he has been banished to the easy post of ambassador in Sweden. That is just an example.

There are countless soldiers of strong will forced virtually to roam about the street, for their refusal to become Pak Jung Hi's mercenaries.

Moreover, secret agents of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and CIC (the Security Command) are planted in every unit of the army. So, all commanders from the squad leader up to the commander-in-chief cannot judge which of the subordinates under their command is their real "superior" backed by power. So, it is no exaggeration to say that the army's chain of command is virtually paralyzed.

In an army no commander can whip and lead his subordinates, if it is not guaranteed that order is strictly maintained according to the ranks and that a man, even one month older in the service, can act as senior to his juniors through his lifetime.

The army, in which, as a daily occurrence, your subordinate has connections, say, with the chief of the Presidential Security Department (Pak Jong Gyu), before you know, and becomes far superior to you overnight; the army, in which, just for this reason, the superiors have to read the faces of their inferiors; such an army cannot performs its function as combat force for national defence, though it may be used to maintain power.

The chaotic state of the south Korean army is quite appalling now. In this situation, it would be rather queer if there is no discontent and conflict, I should say.

During the 1971 presidential election when Mr. Kim Dae Jung shook the power foundation of the Pak regime as an opposition candidate, the Blue House, Pak Jung Hi's citadel, was guarded by the 30th and 33rd battalions under the Capital Garrison Command (Guard division) which had gained his deepest trust.

When the ballots were opened after voting Pak Jung Hi was surprised to find that the majority of the electors in the two battalions which he had trusted so much had voted for Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

It was the direct motive which made Pak Jung Hi fearful of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

In October 1973 the south Korean Marine Corps was suddenly ordered to dissolve, with the result that it had to be incorporated into the navy to be treated like a "hanger-on". This was another graphic evidence of the anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments prevailing in the south Korean army.

The south Korean Marine Corps was the real force which participated in Pak Jung Hi's coup d'etat but was suspected by his regime. The marine corps brigade "Blue Dragon force" sent to South Viet Nam was maltreated: most of its men were arrested, imprisoned and deprived of their ranks before being sent back to the homeland. The present Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil who was a mere lieutenant-colonel at the time of the coup, and his colleagues, eighth-term graduates of the Military Academy, jumped to the ranks of lieutenant general, thus reducing all their seniors from the second- to the seventh-term graduates to their inferiors. This can be a good comparison with Lieutenant Colonel Nasser who remained lieutenant colonel even after he seized political power. It was none other than the Marine Corps that had been dissatisfied most with such disorder.

It is an open secret in south Korea how Pak Jung Hi barely survived the serious crisis as an anti-Pak Jung Hi coup was attempted by the Marine Corps in July 1973. Panic-stricken, Pak Jung Hi fortified the Blue House with heavy weapons and manned a stupendous number of troops in its vicinity, while committing frantic acts of indiscriminately firing at any aircraft flying over it, whether they be passenger planes or US army helicopters.

On the other hand, he is in such a position that he can no longer proclaim the martial law which he likes so much, because he is not sure when the army will betray him.

How can this army defend the country called the ROK? The south Korean army has not only lost any goal to fight for but also been converted into Pak Jung Hi's private army; the present south Korean army is led by the groups who, tempted by political power, have no zeal to dedicate their lives to national defence.

I must assert that the crisis facing south Korea is not rooted in the threat from the north but originates from the darkening of society and the weakening of the army caused by the Pak regime. This is the biggest reason for the crisis.

As a soldier who loves the ROK, I firmly believe that the first and foremost task of the south Korean populace now in surmounting the imminent crisis is to overthrow the outrageous Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and rise up again as soon as possible out of the fundamental destruction caused to our state and society by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Japan Must Not Make a Blunder in Adopting the Alternative of History

US President Ford visited Seoul, but he shut his eyes to the inhumane oppression of human rights in south Korea. He gave encouragement to the Pak Jung Hi regime and promised them to increase US military aid; he paid no heed to the miserable plight in which the people are suffering from excessive exploitation by the privileged circles which account only for 0.3 per cent of the population.

It seems that the US has not gained any valuable lessons from the history of setbacks it has suffered in Asia for the last 30 years after the war. We can say that when two rivals have equal morales, it is the material force that decides victory. But an army which has lost the will to fight and cannot display combat ability cannot win in the field of battle, no matter how much material it gets.

Was it because of the shortage of weapons that the Chiang Kai-shek army of China was driven out of the mainland? Was it because of superior weapons that the North Vietnamese army defeated the US army?

For the south Korean people and army to defend the nation, it must have what is worthy of being defended.

Without taking the trouble to quote Prof. Reischauer, we can say that it is also against the interests of a great power to keep interfering with south Korea which has long lost what is worthy of being defended and help Pak Jung Hi to maintain his dark government. The more great powers give them "aid", the more thoroughly south Korean rulers become their puppets. How can a man, whether military or civilian, regard his country which is ruled by the puppets and which becomes more heavily dependent on great powers as his genuine fatherland worth defending with his life?

Can it be in the genuine national interests of Japan and the US to create such conditions and foster chauvinistic sentiments for these great powers? I am deeply alarmed and infuriated at the present state of affairs in which, especially, for its selfish nationalism, revived Japan is placing the south Korean economy and politics under its control and, in this course, the south Korean army is being reduced to a tool for defending the interests of Japanese monopoly capital.

One hundred years ago Japan bombarded our Kanghwa-do island from warship "Unyogo" and imposed on us the "Kanghwa-do Treaty" (1876), the first shackling treaty, by force of arms.

We patriotic ROK soldiers can never tolerate the present situation that Japan, which should have been democratized, is stretching its crooked hands of aggression to our country, under the cover of a new form of colonialism.

Should Japan put an end to the tragedy of 100 years' standing between the two nations and seek a genuine rapprochement with the 30 million people of south Korea and, further, with the 50 million people of Korea as a good neighbour? Or should it foster such a mean traitor as Pak Jung Hi as its puppet and attempt to revive the former government-general and, furthermore, perpetuate the division of our homeland? Japan is demanded to adopt the alternative now.

At this historical turning point, I do hope Japan will choose a correct road to its prosperity and peace with its neighbour.

US Imperialism: Most Truculent Enemy of Third World Peoples

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"US imperialism is the most ferocious and shameless aggressor and plunderer of modern times and the principal enemy of all progressive peoples of the world."

The imperialists were compelled to recognize the independence of the third world peoples under the strong impact of the national liberation struggle. Their aggressive and predatory nature, however, has never changed.

In an effort to regain their old, lost position and bring the newly-independent countries under their yoke again, the US imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, resorted to the crafty, neo-colonialist method coupled with the old method of colonial rule. They launched direct armed intervention, brought their lackeys to fight the war in their stead, conducted the activities for subversion and coup d'etat, steeped themselves in economic and cultural infiltration and engineered all the other cunning manoeuvres. This has made them the most truculent enemy of the third world peoples today.

The US imperialists carried on direct armed intervention and activities for subversion and coup against the third world countries above all. By so doing they have become the ferocious strangler of their national independence and sovereignty.

This is clearly seen from the annals of the US imperialists' aggression and war and from all their doings in the international arena.

After the termination of the Second World War, the US imperialists, who made their appearance as the ringleader of world reaction and chieftain of world imperialism, rigged up aggressive military blocs and built thousands of military bases and establishments in over 90 countries, prompted by a vicious design for "world supremacy." With these as their strongholds they waged frantic wars of aggression against other countries.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that they, openly pursuing the "policy of strength", ignited aggressive wars on more than 20 occasions in Asia, Africa and Latin America and perpetrated all kinds of diabolical atrocities till now since the end of the Second World War.

They resorted to such barbarous ways and means of warfare as to be without precedent in war history from the first day of their aggressive war in Korea.

They revealed their nature as wolves; they reduced our towns and villages to a heap of ashes and destroyed all our wealth, all that are beautiful and precious. Everywhere they set foot they committed without hesitation shuddering barbarities of killing the patriots, people, women and even innocent children at random by the cruel methods beyond all imagination.

During the Vietnamese war, too, the US imperialist aggressors conducted savage "scorched-earth operations," "burning all, killing all and destroying all" in the literal sense of the words. They used a variety of new-type mass destruction weapons for a test and dropped all kinds of bombs—ball, napalm, phosphorous and bursting. They went the length of using as practical weapon the poisonous gas which was banned by international law.

The US imperialists kill people for fun and find pleasure in seeing them shedding blood. Their ancestors plundered the American continent and annihilated the native Indians. Their wolfish nature and the true colours of their ancestors as blood-suckers were brought to full light when they perpetrated the atrocious barbarities in the Korean and Vietnamese wars.

Today, too, the US imperialists, while aggravating the situation to the extreme in south Korea, South Viet Nam and the Middle East, are egging their puppets on to new war provocation manoeuvres.

An undeniable proof of this is furnished by the fact that they brought nuclear weapons into the areas near the Demarcation Line in Korea, dispatched aircraft carriers including "Enterprise" to the sea off South Viet Nam, and continued to supply the Israeli aggressors with modern lethal weapons.

The US imperialists are engrossed in incessant activities for coup against the third world countries which are advancing vigorously along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

They induce their puppets to carry out military coup. This is a stereotyped method they adopt to maintain their colonial rule against the progressive regimes.

The military coups staged in Cambodia and Chile well illustrate how cunningly and wickedly the US imperialists are machinating to retard the independent development of the third world countries and establish pro-American puppet regimes.

Today they leave no stone unturned in their sinister plots to overthrow the Argentine and Peruvian governments which stick fast to the anti-imperialist, independent stand at present.

The years following the end of the Second World War witnessed more than 100 cases of military coup staged by US imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including over 30 in Latin America.

The US imperialists are the heinous exploiters; they plunder the third world countries of their abundant natural resources under the "aid" with strings attached and under the spurious name of "development". In this, they employ every conceivable, cunning method such as effecting non-equivalent exchange and even blaming them for the economic crisis.

The profit the US big business earned from the private investment they made in Asian, African and Latin American countries under the cloak of "aid" and "development" totalled 62,500 million dollars from 1946 to Sept. 1972.

The US imperialists sell their surplus goods to the developing countries at high prices and buy the first-processed goods and raw materials from them at low prices. Through such non-equivalent exchange they viciously exploit the third world countries; they netted 122,269 million dollars from 1951 to 1972.

Meanwhile, they unscrupulously threaten and blackmail the third world countries to further their own exclusive interests.

Of late they have openly declared that they will not rule out the use of armed forces unless the oil producers in the Middle East cut down the oil price and that the "United States may use armed forces in Indochina." And they have adopted another "trade law" to take sanctions against the Latin American oil-exporting countries. All these acts of threat and intimidation represent a glaring evidence of their reckless attempt for aggression and plunder.

Nor is this all. They are making a lot of money, taking advantage of many peoples' difficulty in obtaining food, the difficulty caused by the repeated crop failures in various countries of the world. They use food as a "means of exerting pressure" on the third world countries in their nefarious attempt to achieve their sinister aim.

Fact shows patently that US imperialism is the most ferocious aggressor and strangler against the third world peoples and the biggest international exploiter.

The bitter experience the third world peoples underwent under imperialist colonial rule in the past and the neo-colonialist policy US imperialism has so far pursued bring the third world peoples to clearly see through the aggressive and predatory nature of US imperialism and keenly realize that only when they wage a resolute struggle against US imperialism can they defend their national independence and attain the prosperity of their countries.

Today the peoples of the third world are acting in concert with each other in their joint struggle against imperialism, in firm political unity and in close economic cooperation.

The US imperialists must stop cutting up rough, looking straight at the changed reality of today.

The awakened and united peoples of the third world continue with their vigorous struggle. So, US imperialism is doomed to final collapse.

Song Jong Sik

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